

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9725.—VOL. LX.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869.

PRICE TWO PENCE.

BIRTHS.  
On the 19th June, at the First Stock Bank, Millfield, the wife of Mr. J. C. Clouston, of a son.  
On the 20th June, at Woonoak, Glenmore Road, Sydney, Mrs. Agnes Cooper, a daughter.  
On the 21st June, at No. 6, Kent-street, the wife of T. Morris, a daughter.  
On the 21st instant, at Smalls Bay, Balmain, Mrs. H. C. Ross, the first instant, at the Parsonage, Mrs. Fain, the wife of Rev. George Green, a daughter.  
On the 21st instant, at her residence, Aberlurnie, Little Coogee, Mrs. with of John Campbell, of a daughter.

MARriages.

On the 21st instant, at St. Paul's Church (C.E.), Redfern, by the Rev. Alexander, Minister of the Methodist Church of Mackintosh, of Robert Taylor, Esq., Ireland, to Mary, second daughter of the late Captain John Morris, of Parramatta, born the 16th July, at the Hermitage, by the Rev. Colin Stewart, Vicar of Lithgow, Mrs. Morris, eldest daughter of Thomas Morris, of Lithgow Valley, N.S.W.

DEATHS.

At Port Pirie, HOSPITAL CHARLOTTE, Contesse de Violeau, aged 70 years; also WILLIAM WAYATT, Captain in H.M. 2nd Foot, and mother of Major-General H. A. W. Wayatt, General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division, Illawarra, Tuesday, at noon.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, Aberlurnie, Little Coogee, Mrs. with of John Campbell, of a daughter.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S SHIPS.  
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Wednesday afternoon, at 4 p.m.; Queen, 23d; Steamer, 21st; to BUNTER RIVER.—Cooma, 10-night, Friday, 11th; Colac, Monday morning, at 7.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Colac, Monday morning, at 7.  
TO TENTERFIELD.—Goods received on Saturday, forwarded per Colac on Monday morning.

TO BRISBANE.—Queenland, this afternoon, Friday, at 4, and Lady William, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO MELBOURNE.—Steamer early.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, Thursday afternoon, at 4.

TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—James Paterson, will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton.

TO NEWCASTLE BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Steamer about Friday, 6th August.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer every Tuesday.

FROM ROCKHAMPTON TO CLEVELAND BAY, calling at intermediate ports.—Steamer about Tuesday, 2d August.

Cargo is being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

SHIPS received for the steamers going to Melville and Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River or the 2d class, a half price.

A. S. M. Co.'s Wharf, Woonoocoo.

H. H. TROUTON, Manager.

E. H. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11, the ROBERT.

ON MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE. Goods received for Paterson on MONDAY.

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# THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869.

## INSOLVENCY COURT.

**RULE NO. 1.**—Edward Franklin, otherwise Mr. Walter Cook, formerly of Rockhampton, and lately of Sydney, merchant. Returnable 6th August. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

### SURRENDERS.

William John Graham, of Darlington, late of Ballina, grocer and laundress; Laidlow, official assignee.

William Summersby, of Mudgee, contractor. Liabilities, £248 10s. 1d., of which £77 is secured. Assets, £71 10s. 6d. Mr. Humphrey, official assignee.

WILLIAM MARTIN, Esq., of Sydney, solicitor. Friday, July 23, at 1 P.M.—Joseph Martin, senior, second. Monday, 26.—Alf Grange: Maximilian Zeller, single. At either.

## CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

### TUESDAY.

BETWEEN their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Lowe, Smithers, Thompson, Solomon, Caraher, and Hunt.

One person, apprehended for drunkenness, was discharged, and his bond was fixed at £10.

William Wilson, apprehended on the 13th June, charged with having unlawfully cut and wounded one George Lindsey, with intent to kill him grievously bodily harm, and was remanded from week to week until the morning, when George Wilson, who had been 10 and a half years a police constable, about 11 o'clock in the morning of Sunday, the 13th June, he was standing with others near the corner of King-street and Kent-street, looking at a man and a woman who were fighting in a house; the prisoner is the man. They were fighting over the woman's clothes, and the woman had a big water-jug, which, passing her, fell in the street near where he (the witness) stood, and broke; the pieces scattered, and one of them struck his heel, cutting it; he wore no boots; he was taken to the police station, remained five weeks, and was then released.

Mr. Clegg:—Prisoner did not throw the jug at him, but at the woman. George Stratton, 15, corroborated Lindsey's evidence.

John Schutte, horse-surgeon of the Infirmary, reported that he had seen a boy lying on the lawn in front of the Infirmary; he was then suffering from a wound above the heel, about an inch in breadth, by which the Achilles tendon was completely divided; the boy remained in the Infirmary until yesterday; he is almost well.

The prisoner was remanded.

William Wilson, alias Harry, alias Smith, was apprehended on the 10th July, and George White was apprehended on the 13th July, by detectives Powell and Lyons, charged with having, on the 30th June, burglarized the premises of a jeweler, called "The Royal Seal," in Queen-street, and the quantity of wearing apparel found on Wilson was found a gold bracelet, a shirt, and a pair of trousers, which had been identified and claimed. At White's lodging was found a leather bag containing clothing, some money, and other articles, which were identified as the property of his brother, Bridget Sheahan, of Lyndhurst College, having charge of the domestic arrangements, deposited that a little after 7 o'clock in the morning of the 1st July, she had laid a wardrobe, which was on the previous night in the last chamber, upon a foot of window open, and a quantity of clothes, which she left on the shelves, she found strewn about the floor; she also found five suit of clothes belonging to the students, two boxes containing writing paper, and other articles on the 3rd July, and other articles belonging to her son, James Russell, of George-street, clothier, deposited that the articles delivered by him to the police he purchased of the prisoner. White, the other prisoner being in his company, but taking no part in the transaction, Donald Gunn, assistant to the chief of James' Lane pawnbroker, deposited that he received in pledge from the prisoners articles given by Irvine to the police. Mary Kenny, of Clarence-street, boarding-house keeper, deposited that both prisoners lodgings for six weeks at her house, and brought the two bags have been identified by the police. The articles produced were then identified by Edward G. Robinson, John S. Robinson, and Frederick J. Riley, students at Lyndhurst, as their property. The prisoners were committed to take their trial at the Central Criminal Court.

On the summons paper were five cases, of which three were dismissed. In Smith v. Marsden, a suit for the recovery of an engine, &c., illegally detained, and in Peck v. Briggs, for wages, orders were made for the costs plaintiffs.

The Hock.—Messrs. Caraher, Horner, Campbell, and Oatley have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

## WATER POLICE COURT.

### TUESDAY.

BETWEEN the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. H. H. Vass and A. Hodson.

Two drunks were fined 20s., in default seven days' imprisonment; and another, an aboriginal woman, was discharged.

David Simpson and Edward Logan, seamen belonging to the barque Fanny, Nisbuth, were remanded by Captain Carlisle, charged with being absent from their vessel without leave, for which offence they were sent back to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Four persons were severely fined for allowing goats to stray.

The following publicans were fined 10s., and 5s. 6d. costs, for keeping their licensed houses open for the sale of liquor prohibited hours.—Robert Crawford, Three Crowns, Sarah McCarry, Richmond Hotel; and John Low.

## INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

QUEENSLAND.—ROCKHAMPTON.

The *Advertiser*, Brisbane, R.A.P., The *Advertiser* of the 13th June, has an article on the subject of the appropriation of the wharfage rates, about which there seems to be a controversy between town and country. It says:—A very present feeling exists among the squatters in the interior that the charge is too high, and that the appropriate amount of compensation will show that the Corporation is perfectly justified in all that has been done. The river is not the property of the Corporation. It is reserved expressly for the Government control. Hence, nothing can be done by the Corporation but to charge a high rate for its use. The river, outside the municipal boundaries, is also quite out of their jurisdiction, and they have neither authority nor funds to improve the channel or the flats. Two drunks were fined 20s., in default seven days' imprisonment; and another, an aboriginal woman, was discharged.

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## PRACTICAL USE AND ADVANTAGE.

### RETRENCHMENT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Six.—As the matter of retrenchment is now before the Government, allow me, through your columns, to point out where there is room for reduction.

I am an agriculturist, employing several men, and have adopted the policy of leaving no bare of police, that crime may multiply, and outrages of every description become so numerous, that men of capital and of repectability will fear to venture amongst us. We are told that the Government condones us, places under certain commissions or omissions of our Government, when no resents are given for the measures pursued, and when positive results antagonistic to our interests are daily exhibited. Not only have we asserted the imperative necessity of such a course, but we have also shown that we could have the choice of a score of good men at £14 per week, with board—and at £24, or £26, we could afford to take up to us to afford to give for such men. Such being the case, it is somewhat startling to see the Government advertising respectively for a man to grow vegetables, and another to act as cook's mate for the Gladyside Asylum, at £26. per week, with board. What occasion is there for the Government to give £26. for what they could get at less cost than £14 per annum?

If the Government want to purchase goods, they are very particular to call for tenders, so that the tradesman shall not be paid more than is paid by people.

In the above cases there is a clear waste of £14 per week, and it can only be presumed that all the Government salaries are equally above those paid by private persons.

With regard to the form and prospects of the fund, I am sure that the majority of the people would be well engaged, with due care to prevent a nuisance, at a first-rate day's work; and if I was in want of a man, and was to advertise for one at £14. per week, I should have numerous applications; and I am sure if the Government wanted a steady man to grow cabbages, or make soup for any of the asylums, they could get a man to do it for £14. per week.

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With regard to the form and prospects of the fund, I am sure that the majority of the people would be well engaged, with due care to prevent a nuisance, at a first-rate day's work; and if I was in want of a man, and was to advertise for one at £14. per week, I should have numerous applications; and I am sure if the Government wanted a steady man to grow cabbages, or make soup for any of the asylums, they could get a man to do it for £14. per week.

Not only have we asserted the imperative necessity

of such a course, but we have also shown that we could have the choice of a score of good men at £14 per week, with board—and at £24, or £26, we could afford to take up to us to afford to give for such men. Such being the case, it is somewhat startling to see the Government advertising respectively for a man to grow vegetables, and another to act as cook's mate for the Gladyside Asylum, at £26. per week, with board. What occasion is there for the Government to give £26. for what they could get at less cost than £14 per annum?

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With regard to the form and prospects of the fund





CHIEF JUSTICE LEFRAY.

The Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, of Carrickglass, in the county of Longford, many years Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, whose death has been announced, was the oldest member of the legal profession in the three Kingdoms.

The deceased Judge was a thorough impersonation of the better class of Irish Tory of the old school; even so far back as '98 he was already a barrister; he well remembered the men who had been foremost in the Irish rebellion; and he was nearly the last survivor of those who had seen the streets of Dublin stained with the blood of Lord Kilwarden. Sprung from an old Flemish, and we believe, Huguenot family, which had sought the hospitable shores of England under the persecutions of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, the late Judge inherited from his forefathers a strong feeling in favour of the Reformed Faith.

The Lord Chief Justice was born in the year 1776. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Anthony Lefroy, of Carrickglass, who was sometime lieutenant-colonel in the 9th Dragoons, and who lived till the year 1819. His mother was Anne, daughter of an Irish gentleman named Gardiner. His grandfather, who had settled at Leighorn, was the son of one of those foreign refugees who resided at Canterbury, enjoying the privilege of having their own church and pastor in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, under the special protection of the English Crown, and whose industry, as Mr. Smiles tells us, went far to enrich our national wealth. Mr. Lefroy himself took his Bachelor's degree at Trinity College as far back as 1796, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in due course. His call to the Bar of Ireland dates from the year 1797, three years before the Union. When he entered on his profession he brought with him the highest University reputation, as he obtained during his undergraduate course at Trinity the four annual prizes and seven certificates, besides the gold medal awarded on taking his degree. Accordingly, he soon obtained a lucrative equity practice, which he retained for many years, without entering upon the more ambitious line of parliamentary honours. In 1819 we find him a Bencher of the King's Inns, and he had already obtained the dignity of a King's Serjeant. This honour, however, he resigned, and in due course was nominated a King's Counsel; and but in the House of Commons and in *Hansard* he was generally known by his University distinction of "Doctor" Lefroy.

He does not appear to have entered Parliament until after he had attained a well-nigh passed the middle age, having been first chosen in 1830 as one of the representatives of the University of Dublin in the strong Tory interest. Roman Catholic Emancipation had been conceded in the previous year, and the Test Act had already been repealed, or else, no doubt, history would have told us how fiercely he opposed both these measures. That he voted against the Reform Bill of 1832, and against Mr. Stanley's measure for pruning and lopping the Irish Establishment of some superfluous bishoprics in the following year, that he consistently opposed the leading measures of Lords Grey and Melbourne, and as zealously supported the Premier of his choice, Sir Robert Peel, whose personal acquaintance he had made some years previously when that statesman was in Dublin as Chief Secretary for Ireland—these are nearly all the points in his political career which the biographer can record. He always regarded the Reform Act of his own time as a political pestilence; and he could scarcely have entertained any great partiality for that Reform Bill, of which he heard in extreme old age that it had been proposed by so sound a Tory as Mr. Disraeli. As a speaker in the House of Commons he succeeded but indifferently; his manner was not attractive, and he knew less of the graces of diction than most of his fellow-countrymen. In the earlier part of his Parliamentary career he spoke frequently, more especially on Irish subjects and against Mr. O'Connell; but his chief success lay in the strong and decided Tory, and a strenuous opponent of the interests of the Roman Catholics, he was still entitled to the credit of being one of the best tempered men who ever took a strong line in Parliament. In his public and private character he was always greatly respected; and high as party politics ran in Ireland thirty years ago, no word of reproach was uttered against Mr. Serjeant Lefroy. He sat for the University of Dublin down to the year 1841.

When Sir Robert Peel returned a second time to place and power, it was not to be expected that the claims of Serjeant Lefroy would be overlooked, and no time was lost in appointing him to the first vacancy on the Irish Bench as one of the Barons of the Exchequer, whence he was promoted in 1852 by Lord Derby to the post of Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, from which he always resolved that neither ill-health nor failing years should force him as long as the Liberals were in power. Accordingly, he continued to take his seat on the Bench and to hear causes until his 90th year, when the return of Lord Derby to place gave him the opportunity of gracefully resigning his post, to be filled by a younger—we can scarcely say more vigorous—Tory. He then bade adieu to public life, and thenceforward lived in the bosom of his fanily, strong and pale beyond his years, and with very little consciousness of failing faculties.

Serjeant Lefroy was the author of some "Reports in the Irish Court of Chancery under Lord Redesdale," and also of an Irish law pamphlet published so long as 1802, on "Proceedings by Elegit, in which the *Etat* of a late Decision is considered, and a new method of Proceeding proposed;" but the pamphlet and the occasion on which it first came into existence were not known. This pamphlet, it will be observed, is not a work which should be rushed into, in a headlong manner. It needs and deserves some preface.

In the first place, my good amanuensis, to whom I am dictating this letter, is kind enough to remind me that I have treated this subject once before. I do not care about that; I have forgotten, and I dare say the world has forgotten, what I said before; and, if I repeat myself, it will only show that certain things have been omitted to make an impression on my mind, and the enlarged experience he has, is not in those matters, caused me to change that mind.

I am not daunted by what Mr. Bright has recently told us, namely, that he and his department, the Board of Trade, are in the habit of offering the best advice to the other departments, and finding that it is uniformly neglected.

My subject is different. My audience is different.

I find that when I write a paper on "Differential Duties or on the Incidence of Taxation, or on the Comparative Merits of Direct and Indirect Taxation," I can trust to one true and faithful reader, who reads without skipping, and who is myself. With regard to my present subject it is not only most interesting, but it is a perennial one. Long after the Irish Church question is settled, there will still be discussed into all the departments of the State, these will be an abundance of gaiety in some of what are called the best dinner-parties.

Then look at the multitude of the subject, which is not too much to say, that 2500 dinner parties will be given in London to-day. I think what it would be to add only a little animation, only a little more real pleasure, to each of these 2500 dinner parties! Such is my "wrest aim." That deep thinker, Egerton, has said somewhere, that one of the main objects of all the different modes of civilisation is "to put the human race in a comfortable position." To put them in a comfortable position, I trust, you must have much ornament, keep it low, so that it may not interrupt sight and sound.

I come now to another branch of the subject, which I believe is of great importance. I would say,

diminish waiters and waiters. And here I seem to hear a general shout of objection, and I fully sympathise with that. There comes to a party well-dressed, wearing perhaps their orders, or their official uniforms, they feel that there is to be an increase of festivity, and are more polite and agreeable.

Even "the police" is still more courteous, and if possible, a still more agreeable guest, when indulges me with the Order of the Garter.

One point in dinner-parties is that the hostess should know how to move after dinner. Most clever women stay too long. They delight in talk, and in the good talk of clever men; but they forget that festivity, to be successful, should be rapid.

Everything in this life is too long; and dinners, as well as church services, require to be greatly abridged. A great want of a sense of humour, once in a man, and he will be detained an unnecessary time by a very brilliant hostess not being willing to leave the dinner-table. "There is no material difference, sir, amongst women, but this—that one woman has the sense to leave the dinner-table sooner than another. I trust, young man, that you will recollect this when you have to make the choice of a wife."

My friends—*h*is friends are so partial—are good enough to say that I am apt to treat of small matters which are unworthy—so they are pleased to remark

market. After the services of the church, a party of us, under the leadership of our guide, passed along Frank-street, and then turned up through the bazaars and the Persian market, and on till we passed through a kind of gateway, in which several Turks were smoking. Here we found a moderately-sized square, surrounded by a number of low buildings; a few Turks were lounging about, and two or three boys as black as ebony stood eyeing us with considerable curiosity; but there was nothing to indicate the existence of a slave market—it might have been a market for any other commodity. Our guide, however, went to a door in the corner of the square, about which several people were standing, and some black boys were engaged packing Turkish butter in tubs. We entered, and then we found ourselves in the presence of a slave owner and his slaves. The man-stealer was a stout, sensuous, lazy-looking Turk, about sixty years of age, sitting wrapped up in costly Eastern robes, with the everlasting pipe in his mouth. The slaves consisted of five women and two boys. Three of the women were comparatively young, ranging from 19 to 24 years old, the other two about 30, and the boys about 13 or 14. The women were sitting, Turkish fashion, on a broad divan or platform, and the boys were packing butter. All were as black as ravens. We were asked to sit down, and coffee was immediately brought to us. One of the girls was remarkably good-looking, had on a good dress, and with necklace of beads and long gilt eardrops made some pretension to style; and the others were very passable as negresses from our European stand-point of beauty. Another Turk came in and took his place near the proprietor, and spoke a few words of English. We asked through our guide what was the price of the best looking of the girls. The old man told us £300, and ordered her to stand up, which she immediately did, showing a fine form and an erect position. When I took out my pencil and paper to note the price, they all seemed to exhibit considerable interest in my visit; the price of the other two young women was £250 each, and that of the two elder, who were strongly built, £300; and that of the two boys was £150 each, but our guide told us if we offered £50 we might have either of the boys, and a like reduction on the price of the women. Two of the women stood up for our inspection. Our guide, who was a native of Smyrna, told us that if we purchased any of them we should receive papers from the Government, transferring the property to our possession, and it was with difficulty that we could make them understand that the paper would be of no value as soon as the slave and master reached the British dominions. After giving them a little "backshish," we left the dirty den, undressed into my bedroom overhead, undressed, got into a cold bath, and remained there until I heard the storm downtown above.

A remark, perhaps worth noting, has been made by dinner-givers as to the proportion of numbers of men and women to be invited; and they say that it should not be more than seven to five women. This results from the fact, that common thought caused people to be sedulously avoided are ill-natured and quarrelsome people. If the world would ask them to their dinner only, it might cure them of their ill-nature and quarrelsome. I shall never forget what a man of great humour (a publisher too)—also a Turk—told me that he underwent from the presence of one of the most ill-natured and quarrelsome fellows one of his "feudal" names. "What?" he raised up such a feud amongst us, that I left the table, went into my bedroom overhead, undressed, got into a cold bath, and remained there until I heard the storm downtown above.

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